



## EPPO Codes required for the issuing of plant passports in protected zones.

### Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031

These additional requirements apply to movements of specified plants into and within protected zones. Please check other appendices for details of standard plant passports that may be needed for other movements.

Everyone has a responsibility to ensure that the named organisms are not moved into the protected zones irrespective of whether passports are required. All entries are for plants intended for planting (excluding fruit and seeds) unless otherwise specified.

| <b>(a) Insects, mite and nematodes, at all stages of their development:</b> |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>EPPO Code</b>  | <b>Harmful organisms + host genera</b>  | <b>Protected zones</b>  |
| BEMITA  | <b><i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Genn</b> (European populations) (tobacco whitefly)<br><br><i>Plants that feed on an extremely wide range of host plants (800 + Species assigned to 90 + families) and the number of recorded host id continually increasing. They include crops grown outside in the tropics and sub tropics (e.g. cassava, cotton, sweet potato, tobacco and tomato) vegetable and salad crops grown under glass in Europe (e.g. cucumber, aubergine, pepper and tomato) and ornamental plants (e.g. poinsettia).</i> | Ireland, Portugal (Azores, Beira Interior, Beira Litoral, Entre Douro e Minho and Trás-os-Montes), Sweden, UK |
| CEPCAL  | <b><i>Cephalcia lariciphila</i></b><br>(European web spinning larch sawfly)<br><i>Plants for planting of Larix</i>  | Ireland, UK(NI, Isle of Man, Jersey)  |
| DENCM1  | <b><i>Dendroctonus micans</i></b><br>(Large spruce beetle)<br><br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus and Pseudotsuga over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees) Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>   | Ireland, Greece, UK(NI, Isle of Man, Jersey)  |
| DRYCKU  | <b><i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i></b> (oriental chestnut gall wasp)<br><i>Plants for planting of Castanea not plants in tissue culture, fruit and seed</i>  | Ireland, UK   |
| GILPPO  | <b><i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i></b> (European spruce sawfly)<br><br><i>Plants for planting of Picea</i>  | Ireland, Greece, UK(NI, Isle of Man, Jersey)  |
| IPXAM   | <b><i>Ips amitinus</i></b> (Small spruce bark beetle)<br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees) Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>  | Ireland, Greece, UK   |
| IPXCE   | <b><i>Ips cembrae</i></b> (Larger pine scolytid)<br><br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus and Pseudotsuga over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees) Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>   | Ireland, Greece, UK(NI, Isle of Man, Jersey)  |
| IPXDU   | <b><i>Ips duplicatus</i></b> (Northern bark beetle)<br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees) Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>  | Ireland, Greece, UK   |
| IPXSE   | <b><i>Ips sexdentatus</i></b> (Six toothed bark beetle)<br><br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees) Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>  | Ireland, Cyprus, UK (NI and Isle of Man)  |



| EPPO Code | Harmful organisms + host genera  | Protected zones   |
|-----------|--|---|
| IPSXTY    | <b>Ips typographus</b> (Spruce bark beetle)<br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus and Pseudotsuga over 3m in height (includes Christmas trees)</i><br><i>Wood of conifers that is no bark free. Isolated bark conifers.</i>   | Ireland, UK   |
| LPTNDE    | <b>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</b><br>(Colorado beetle)<br><br><i>No passport required but introduction and spread of this pest is prohibited</i>  | Ireland, Spain (Ibiza and Menorca), Cyprus, Malta, Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Finland (districts of Åland, Häme, Kymi, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Turku, Uusimaa), Sweden (counties of Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar and Skåne), UK   |
| LIRIBO    | <b>Liriomyza bryoniae</b><br>(Tomato leafminer)<br><i>No passport required but introduction and spread of this pest is prohibited</i>  | Ireland, UK (NI)  |
| LIRIHU    | <b>Liriomyza huidobrensis</b> (South American leafminer)<br><br><i>Herbaceous plants</i>   | Ireland (until 30 April 2020), UK (NI) (until 30 April 2020)  |
| LIRITR    | <b>Liriomyza trifolii</b> (American serpentine leafminer)<br><br><i>Herbaceous plants</i>  | Ireland (until 30 April 2020), UK (NI) (until 30 April 2020)  |
| PAYSAR    | <b>Paysandisia archon</b> (Palm borer)<br><i>Paysandisia archon only attacks member of the palm family (Arecaceae), but feeds on numerous species within the family. Plants of Palmae intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base over 5 cm and belonging to the following genera Brahea, Butia, Chamaerops, Jubaea, Livistona, Phoenix, Sabal, Syagrus, Trachycarpus, Trithrinax, Washingtonia</i>   | Ireland, Malta, UK  |
| RHYCFE    | <b>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</b><br>(Red palm weevil)<br><i>Plants of Palmae, intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm and belonging to the following taxa: Areca catechu, Arenga pinnata, Bismarckia, Borassus flabellifer, Brahea armata, Brahea edulis, Butia capitata, Calamus merrillii, Caryota maxima, Caryota cumingii, Chamaerops humilis, Cocos nucifera, Copernicia, Corypha utan, Elaeis guineensis, Howea forsteriana, Jubaea chilensis, Livistona australis, Livistona decora, Livistona rotundifolia, Metroxylon sagu, Phoenix canariensis, Phoenix dactylifera, Phoenix reclinata, Phoenix roebelenii, Phoenix sylvestris, Phoenix theophrasti, Pritchardia, Ravenea rivularis, Roystonea regia, Sabal palmetto, Syagrus romanzoffiana, Trachycarpus fortunei. and Washingtonia</i> | Ireland, Portugal (Azores), UK  |
| THAUPR    | <b>Thaumetopoea processionea</b><br>(Oak processionary moth)<br><br><i>Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, of Quercus spp, other than Quercus suber of a girth of at least 8 cm measured at 1,2 m height from the root collar.</i>   | Ireland, United Kingdom (excluding the local authority areas of Barking and Dagenham; Barnet; Basildon; Basingstoke and Dene; Bexley; Bracknell Forest; Brent; Brentwood; Bromley; Broxbourne; Camden; Castle Point; Chelmsford; Chiltern; City of London; City of Westminster; Crawley; Croydon; Dacorum; Dartford; Ealing; East Hertfordshire; Elmbridge District; Enfield; Epping Forest; Epsom and Ewell District; Gravesham; Greenwich; Guildford; Hackney; Hammersmith & Fulham; Haringey; Harlow; Harrow; Hart; Havering; Hertsmere; Hillingdon; Horsham; Hounslow; Islington; Kensington & Chelsea; Kingston upon Thames; Lambeth; Lewisham; Medway; Merton; Mid Sussex; Mole Valley; Newham; North Hertfordshire; Reading; Redbridge; Reigate and Banstead; Richmond Upon Thames; Runnymede District; Rushmoor; Sevenoaks; Slough; South Bedfordshire; South Bucks; South Oxfordshire; Southwark; Spelthorne District; St Albans; Sutton; Surrey Heath; Tandridge; Three Rivers; Thurrock; Tonbridge and Malling; Tower Hamlets; Uttlesford Waltham Forest; Wandsworth; Watford; Waverley; Welwyn Hatfield; West Berkshire; Windsor and Maidenhead; Woking, Wokingham and Wycombe) (until 30 April 2020) |



| <b>(b) Bacteria:</b> |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| <b>EPPO Code</b>     | <b>Harmful organisms + host genera</b>   | <b>Protected zones</b>   |
| ERWIAM               | <b><i>Erwinia amylovora</i></b> (Fireblight)   | Estonia, Spain (except the autonomous communities of Andalucía, Aragón, Castilla la Mancha, Castilla y León, Extremadura, the autonomous community of Madrid, Murcia, Navarra and La Rioja, the province of Guipuzcoa (Basque Country), the comarcas of Garrigues, Noguera, Pla d'Urgell, Segrià and Urgell in the province of Lleida (Comunidad autonoma de Catalunya); and the municipalities of Alborache and Turis in the province of Valencia and the Comarcas de L'Alt Vinalopó and El Vinalopó Mitjà in the province of Alicante (Comunidad Valenciana)), France (Corsica), Italy (Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Lazio, Liguria, Marche, Molise, Piedmont (except the communes of Busca, Centallo and Tarantasca in the province of Cuneo), Sardinia, Sicily (excluding the municipalities of Cesarò (Messina Province), Maniace, Bronte, Adrano (Catania Province) and Centuripe, Regalbuto and Troina (Enna Province)), Tuscany, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta), Latvia, Portugal, Finland, United Kingdom (Isle of Man; Channel Islands),<br>— and, until 30 April 2020, <b>Ireland (except Galway city)</b> , Italy (Apúlia, Lombardy (except the provinces of Milano, Mantua, Sondrio and Varese), Veneto (except the provinces of Rovigo and Venice, the communes Barbona, Boara Pisani, Castelbaldo, Masi, Piacenza d'Adige, S. Urbano and Vescovana in the province of Padova and the area situated to the South of highway A4 in the province of Verona)), Lithuania (except the municipalities of Babtai and Kėdainiai (region of Kaunas)), Slovenia (except the regions Gorenjska, Koroška, Maribor and Notranjska, and the communes of Lendava and Renče-Vogrsko (south from the highway H4)), Slovakia (except the county of Dunajská Streda, Hronovce and Hronské Kľačany (Levice County), Dvory nad Žitavou (Nové Zámky County), Málíneč (Poltár County), Hrhov (Rožňava County), Veľké Ripňany (Topoľčany County), Kazimír, Luhyňa, Malý Horeš, Svätuše and Zatin (Trebišov County)) |
|                      | <i>Parts of plants (other than fruit and seeds) and plant species intended for planting, but including live pollen for pollination of Amelanchier, Chaenomeles, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, Cydonia, Eriobotrya, Malus, Mespilus, Photinia davidiana, Pyracantha, Pyrus and Sorbus</i> |  |

| <b>(c) Fungi and Oomycetes:</b> |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>EPPO Code</b>                | <b>Harmful organisms + host genera</b>  | <b>Protected zones</b>                     |
| CERAFF                          | <b><i>Ceratocystis platani</i></b> (Canker stain of plane)<br><i>Plants of Platanus intended for planting, other than seeds</i>   | <b>Ireland, UK</b>                         |
| ENDOPA                          | <b><i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i></b> (chestnut blight)<br><i>Plants of Castanea and Quercus intended for planting. Wood of Castanea that is not bark free. Isolated bark of Castanea.</i> | <b>Ireland, Sweden, Czech Republic, UK</b> |
| HYPOMA                          | <b><i>Entoleuca mammata</i></b> (Poplar canker)<br><i>Plants of planting Populus</i>  | <b>Ireland UK (NI)</b>                     |
| GREMAB                          | <b><i>Gremmeniella abietina</i></b> (Scleroderris canker of conifers)<br><i>Plants of Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus and Pseudotsuga intended for planting</i>                                  | <b>Ireland</b>                             |

| <b>(d) Virus, viroids and phytoplasmas:</b> |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>EPPO Code</b>                            | <b>Harmful organisms + host genera</b>  | <b>Protected zones</b>  |
| BNYVVO                                      | <b><i>Beet necrotic yellow vein virus</i></b> (BNYVV)<br>(Rhizomania) (beta vulgaris)<br><br><i>Beta vulgaris plants intended for planting, industrial processing and seeds. Soil and unstrilised waste from beet. Plants in soil (inc Seed Potatoes). Plants of Allium porrum, Apium, Brassica napus, Brassica rapa and Daucus. Used agricultural machinery.</i> | <b>Ireland,</b><br>France (Brittany),<br>Portugal (Azores),<br>Finland, United<br>Kingdom (Northern<br>Ireland) |